

AGRICULTURAL.

How a good Crop of Wheat was made.
The Salisbury Watchman, some time ago, reported a large yield of wheat made by Mr. S. A. Lowrance in Rowan county. Mr. Lowrance gives the Watchman the following account of how he managed his wheat crop:

Mr. TULLAH, Sept. 21, 1881.
In regard to the soil, I have a variety of soils; some red clay, some a dark clay very bad to shift from plow with a very tight red clay subsoil, some sandy with a light clay subsoil—this is my worst wheat land, although I have had as good wheat on this as any I have. Besides I have some sand, clay and loam, have in my land some dark clay land alluvial flats, which are the best spots for wheat, as the land is here better.

In regard to the 8 1/2 acre field which this year made 319 bushels of wheat, it is mostly the dark clay with some spots of red clay. This field ten or twelve years ago would not actually have made three bushels of wheat per acre. It was literally worn out. I have seen it in oats when they did not get a foot high. Immediately after the surrender I turned this field out for three or four years to get rid of the sassafras sprouts with which it was almost covered. At the end of this time I gave it a slight coating of manure and sowed it to wheat. It made nearly ten bushels to the acre, as well as I remember. I sowed it to peas after harvest, and the next year made about the same amount of wheat, having turned the peas before sowing. The next year I planted about one-half the field in cotton and the remainder in peas. The cotton made about five or six hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre; the peas made vines, but no peas. I then sowed to wheat, turning under peas vines and manuring all I could. From this I reaped about 15 bushels per acre. I sowed it to clover that Spring and let it lie in clover the next year, mowing some of the best spots one time. That Fall I turned the sod and sowed to wheat, using 150 or 175 pounds Peruvian guano per acre. This yielded me 25 bushels to the acre. I then let it lie another year in clover, turned in the Fall and sowed to wheat, using the same amount of Peruvian guano, and made 28 bushels to the acre. I let it lie in clover then two years and pastured. In May 1880 I hauled out 80 loads of manure (mostly cow pen) which went nearly over the field. I then let it lie in peas, using over one bag of guano on the part that was not manured. About the 1st of September I turned or rather tried to turn the peas under—they were waist deep. I let them lie four weeks and turned again, following in same furrow with a subsoil plow—the furrow and I think I got it well broke ten inches deep. I used two horses all the time in turning, and for the last six or eight years have used a No. 11 Dixie plow. I also used two horses to the subsoil plow. I prefer to turn the clover sod in August. After subsoiling I harrowed once or twice; I usually harrow once after breaking. I then put on about 2,500 pounds salt and 3,000 or 4,000 pounds slacked lime on the 8 1/2 acres. This was done the 21st day of October, 1880. The 22d of October I sowed it in wheat, using 8 1/2 bushels seed (Fultz) and 1,100 pounds "Lobos" Peruvian guano and 2,000 pounds Star Brand, Allison & Addison's guano, and this year harvested 319 bushels, or a fraction over 37 1/2 bushels per acre. And I would here say I believe if I had not used the 2,000 pounds Star Brand it would have made as much wheat. Some of the spots were considerably while other spots were short by dry weather, the heads just getting out of the shot-blade. I would also say that I sowed the wheat with a drill for the last three times and put in guano at the same time. I mixed the salt and lime and put in with drill. I sowed only 10 bushels peas on the field, putting in with drill.

The whole cost of the last crop of wheat, including the three ploughings, peas and all the work and guano was about \$25 per acre. I had also a 15-acre field—I will not go back to tell its history—which did not cost over \$12.50 per acre to plough, sow and fertilize which paid much better than the above. It made 30 bushels per acre, which leaves 17 1/2 bushels wheat profit, putting wheat at \$1 to pay expenses; while the other only gave 12 1/2 profit. But the 8 1/2-acre field is worth \$10 per acre more than it was before it was sowed in peas in 1880.

I would also say that everything should be done thoroughly, and that will not be done unless you see it done, and then some times it is better to have it done by you to do it yourself. I never have sowed wheat with a drill but that I followed it myself. Good seed is also another item; I have mine well cleaned before sowing, and never soaked but once in my life and have never had any smut worth naming. I believe if the seed is pure and sowed with a drill with fertilizers, there will be no smut. Last, but not least, when you have raised your wheat, see that it is saved. If good wheat—20 to 30 bushels per acre—be cut with a good machine, you will save at least three bushels per acre. Trusting that I have satisfactorily answered the questions asked.

I am yours, very respectfully,
S. A. LOWRANCE.

A New Fibre.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives the following description of a new material for use in bagging and rope manufacture which has been exhibited in that city: "This beautiful, strong, clean fibre is produced from the plant known in this State as bagrass, and further South as the Spanish dagger. The family of yucca contains about a dozen varieties, all stout, strong-leaved plants, and has been used in Kentucky this century in the smoke-houses. This family of plants is known as a beautiful and abundant bloomer; long, tough, pointed fibrous leaves. This plant is omnipresent everywhere in the South, south of forty degrees north latitude. This plant is another item in the long list of the untold resources of the South. Its fibre is as strong as hemp or jute, and almost as indestructible as iron, except by the action of fire. Some of its advantages may be briefly summed up: The plant grows more than one hundred years; loses less than one-tenth in cleaning; it is the strongest coarse fibre in the world; will not shrink when it gets wet in rope; yields to the action of the sun; requires no cultivation after the third year; is worth ten to fifteen cents per pound when cleaned, and grows spontaneously everywhere south of thirty-one degrees."

The extravagant wife is the income tax that eats a big hole in many a fortune.

A Renovating System of Agriculture.

Every farmer should aim first to maintain the fertility of his land, rather than to produce heavy crops. If the soil is taken care of, as it should be, the crops will not fail to come. With judicious management, any field may be cultivated from year to year, and instead of becoming impoverished, improve fertility in every season. And this may be accomplished simply by husbanding the resources of the farm, except on certain kinds of land, where the soil is most destitute of human or vegetable matter. The most important consideration for farmers, all over the country is, how they may introduce most advantageously a renovating system in the cultivation of their fields. The fertility of the soil is, in many respects, like the growth, or fattening of an animal. If the animal is run down it will require much feeding and good care to check the falling off, and to cause the system to lay up fat and flesh. So with a field that has once been productive. If the soil has become impoverished by bad management; by a long succession of exhausting crops; by removing every product of the field and returning nothing in the form of manure; by allowing noxious weeds to bear sway, and by plowing and cultivating after the skinning system, it will require about as many years to restore the desired productiveness of a field, as it takes to impoverish its fertility. Every cultivatable field should receive a liberal dressing of manure, or be enriched by a coat of clover plowed under as often as once in every four years. He who aims to return to his fields a fair equivalent in fertilizing material for every crop removed, has already commenced a renovating system that will render impoverished land more fertile, and rich ground still more productive.

How to Tie a Horse.

Incredible as it seems, not half the tavern-keepers, hostlers or teamsters know how to tie a horse; either making some clumsy knot that is troublesome to undo, or making a hitch that is insecure. The proper way, after passing the tether round the thing to be attached to, is to make a half hitch, passing the end of the strap through the loop. If the horse, nibbling, pulls it, he must ties the knot tighter. And to untie it, it is only necessary to remove the end from the bow and it is instantaneously loosened. Not one-fourth of the butchers or farmers know how to tie the legs of a calf or a sheep for transportation. The majority of the people, when they want to make the animal secure, wind the cord tightly around the legs, causing a painful constriction. The proper way is to make a half knot only on each hind and fore leg alternately, fastening with a bow at last, which is easily untied. I find usually a pocket handkerchief the handiest thing, it being about the right size. Tied in this way, they are absolutely secure and without pain.

Hen Manure.

The excrement of domestic fowls is a highly concentrated mass of nitrogenous soluble animal and mineral matter. I have used it more or less for many years, and have never known it to fail. My usual method is a very simple one. I haul, during the summer, a load of fine manure, and spread a portion of it under the roosts. Every few days, as occasion requires, I worked it over so as to cover the hen manure. From time to time I throw more muck over the other, so that by cold weather the load of muck becomes pretty well saturated and pulverized. I have a cask of plaster near by from which I occasionally spread a small quantity and shovel or dig it over. When ready to use in spring, I put with it my leached ashes, which were left from soap-making. I generally haul it all into the field, make a stack and dig it over several times with the hoe. Sometimes I mix some fine soil with it.

I now have quite a pile of material ready for use, and in such a condition that I am not obliged to use a spoon, nor shovel, nor shingle, but simply the hand. I usually drop my corn and potatoes, and throw a handful of this over the seed and cover it. The plants invariably come up vigorously, and when the value of this mixture is in a measure exhausted, the stable manure is in a condition to carry along the growth without any checks. If I happen to have any old brine in the Fall I sprinkle that on. The 8 1/2-acre field is amiable in the kitchen garden.

To make the most of the excrement it should be exposed as much as possible to some absorbent, and nothing is better than pulverized muck. Twenty-five hens will make from thirty to forty bushels of the compound, according as attention is paid to it, and it can be made so as to be easily managed in dropping with the hand. The more complete the mixture the more efficient it will be.—*Verity, in Maine Farmer.*

Corn required for a Pound of Pork.

For the benefit of hog raisers we give the following table, to show the quantity of corn required to produce a pound of pork, and the price of pork, which seems to be governed by the relative price of corn:

When corn costs 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork costs 14 cents per pound; corn 17 cents per bushel, pork 2 cents per pound; corn 25 cents per bushel, pork 3 cents per pound; corn 35 cents per bushel, pork 4 cents per pound; corn 42 cents per bushel, pork 5 cents per pound; corn 50 cents per bushel, pork 6 cents per pound.

Whether these figures are approximately correct or not, they will serve as a basis, at least, for careful calculations.—*Rural World.*

The first cotton planted in this country was in 1721, in South Carolina. The plant was discovered growing wild on the island of Hispaniola; also, as far north on the banks of the Mississippi as the thirtieth parallel of latitude, and it has been proved to be indigenous to the soil of the lower latitudes of North America. W. Ellis, in 1790, gathered the first successful cotton crop in South Carolina, and within a few years cotton cultivation became general in the extreme Southern States.

Pip in poultry is a symptom of disease, and not itself a disease; it is commonly an affection of the air-passages, which compels the fowl to breathe through its mouth, becoming dry in consequence. A hard substance forms at the end of the tongue, sometimes extending to the roof of the mouth; this causes the noisy breathing which produces the sound of pip.

A homesick Chicago girl writes from abroad:—"I would rather have a grave in America than a home in Europe."

Assassination.

PAUL H. MAYNE.

O, blinded readers of the scroll of Time,
Think ye that Freedom yields her hand to crime?
Or the fair whiteness of her virginal bud
Of heavenly hope, would desecrate with blood?
Her eyes are chastened lightnings and the fire
Of her divinely purified desire.
Burns not in ambush by assassins' tread,
But on the boldest mountain heights of God!
So, ye that fail to mount her fond embrace,
Purge the base soul, unmask the treacherous face.
Purge bowl or dagger while ye bring her naught
But the grand worship of a selfless thought!

1881. Fall and Winter Stock.

We are daily receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Which will be more complete than ever before, and comprises the best brands and latest styles.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Boots and Shoes a specialty. Lower grades of all goods in our line in variety and all prices.

Full Stock of STETSON HATS, and other grades.
TRUNKS, VALISES and SATCHELS, all sizes and prices. Call and see us.
Sept. 9, 1881. PEGRAM & CO.

Johnston's Ready Prepared Kalsomine, the best article of the kind now in use.
WILSON & BURWELL, Agents.

CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.

Cakes and Bread.
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, opposite the Old Market, keeps a large assortment of Confectioneries, &c., and a good selection of choice Family Groceries—all of the freshest and best quality.

Bread and Cakes.
His Bread is considered superior by all who use it, and his assortment of Cakes is fine.

Wedding Cakes and Cakes for Parties prepared in the best style at short notice.
Give me a trial when you need anything in my line.
C. S. HOLTON.

Jan. 14, 1881.

A. R. NISBET & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Confectioners,
DEALERS IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Musical Instruments, &c.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The best stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, Prizes, Candles, Toys, Musical Instruments, Strings, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wooden-Ware, Paper Bags, Canned Goods, Glass Jellies, Crackers, Powder, Salt, &c., in the city, will be found at our

Wholesale and Retail Store.
Call and see us before buying.
A. R. NISBET & BRO.
Nov. 7, 1880.

L. R. WRISTON & CO.,
Druggists.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *Iron's Corner.*
A good supply of FRESH DRUGS always on hand for the wholesale and retail trade, and at reasonable prices as any house in the South can afford.

PAINTS of all sorts, mixed and unmixed; OILS of all grades, for lubricating and illuminating purposes.
Brushes—Toilet Brushes, and also White-wash, Paint, Blacking, &c.
Particular attention given to putting up Prescriptions by a licensed Druggist.
L. R. WRISTON & CO.
Jan. 1, 1879.

FURNITURE.
I Sell as Cheap as any House in the State!

My Store is 145 feet long on the first floor and 140 feet on the second story. I carry an immense Stock of well-selected

FURNITURE.
I also keep BABY CARRIAGES, MATRESSES, Pictures, Mouldings, Frames, Window Shades, Cornices & Mirrors. A full line of

Coffins and Caskets.
Thos. W. Andrews, formerly with Mr. B. Nichols, is now with me.
Come and see us at the WHITE FRONT.
E. M. ANDREWS,
(Successor to E. G. Rogers, Charlotte, N. C.)

Furniture Repairing done at the Shop in connection with the Store.
May 6, 1881.

AT RIGLER'S
Candies—Both Plain and Fancy.

We claim that we have as good if not better than you will find elsewhere, and at prices as low if not lower than you can buy the same in the city.

FRUITS.
Nuts, Raisins, Citron and Currants, and Seedless Raisins.

The best assortment of Plain and Fancy Crackers ever brought to the city.
CANNED GOODS of all descriptions. Here is the place to buy your CANNES AND BREAD, as we make a specialty of Cakes, Come and see us.

Respectfully,
D. M. RIGLER.

A. A. GASTON,
Dealer in
Stoves, Tin-Ware
and House Furnishing Goods,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

He keeps the largest stock of Stoves and Tin-Ware ever offered in this market. \$100 reward will be paid to any party that can sell a larger or better "Stove Sheet" than the "Barley Sheet" I have sold the "Barley Sheet" for eleven years.
Call at my Store Central Hotel building, and examine my stock.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware manufactured to order, and all Repairing promptly executed.
Feb. 1, 1881. A. A. GASTON.

NEW CALICOES.
We have just received some new Calicoes in beautiful patterns.

Our Stock in
Bleached Goods
is complete. Plenty of that popular Bleached Domestic at 10 cents.

Another stock of Trunks and Valises. We are offering BAIGAINS in several lines of Goods. Come and see us.
HAIRGRAVES & WILHELM.
Sept. 2, 1881.

The Trader's National Bank,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Officers—Robt. I. McDowell, President; Philip Schiff, Vice-President; J. H. Ross, Cashier; E. F. Young, Teller.
Directors—Robt. I. McDowell, Philip Schiff, John W. Wadsworth, D. F. Cannon, John E. Brown, W. M. Shipw and V. Q. Johnson.
Jan. 1, 1881.

First National Bank of Charlotte,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Paid up Capital \$400,000.

Officers—R. Y. McAden, President, M. P. Pegram, Cashier, John F. Orr, Teller. A. Graham, Clerk.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. Y. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm. R. Myers, R. M. Oates, S. B. Alexander, S. A. Cohen, E. Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.
Jan. 1, 1881.

NEW GOODS.

Our stock is complete in every department. We invite attention to our new styles of

Clothing—Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c.,

Of which we have made a specialty. Also, a large variety of

CARPETS AND BLANKETS.
Call and you will find prices to suit the times.
Sept. 2, 1881. ELIAS & COHEN.

Fancy and Heavy Groceries.
Brothers, Henderson & McGinnis,
Opposite the old Charlotte Hotel.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have an elegant assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES
Of all sorts, to which they invite attention.

The "Minnesota" and other fine brands of Flour, as well as common brands.

Cigars and Tobacco of all grades, and Lorillard's Snuff in bladders of from 1 to 3 pounds—best article.

Give us a call in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
J. L. BROTHERS,
E. T. HENDERSON,
E. D. MCGINNIS.

Feb. 25, 1881.

VANCE & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.

Office two doors east of Independence Square.
June 17-18

A Perfect Corset at Last.
After spending over twelve thousand dollars in experiments, Dr. Warner has perfected a material for boning Corsets called

Coraline.
Which is vastly superior to horn or whalebone.

First—It cannot be broken. A reward of \$5 will be paid for every Corset in which the Corline breaks with six months ordinary wear.

Second—It is more pliable than whalebone and adapts itself more readily to the movements of the body.

Third—It is not affected by cold, heat or moisture.

Fourth—It is the cheapest and most serviceable Corset ever made.

The Coraline Corset is made throughout of superior materials, and is warranted to last. If not found entirely satisfactory, the purchase money will be refunded.

Ask for Dr. Warner's Abdominal Corset, with extension front. Unequaled for beauty, elegance and style. And Dr. Warner's Nursing Corset, the only perfect Nursing Corset in the market. Ask Dr. Warner's Cross-Boned Hip Corset. We have the exclusive sale in this market of the above Corsets, and will be pleased to have the trade inspect them.

June 10, 1881. T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

JAMES F. JOHNSTON,
GENERAL AGENT FOR
BAY STATE ENGINES
For North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Every Engine added to give perfect satisfaction.

State Agent for the Mould Patent Cold Rolled Wrought Iron Pulleys—the lightest, strongest and most durable and cheapest Pulley now made.

Hot Rolled, polished, shafting—assorted sizes. Also, best quality of iron and steel in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize his high class shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.

January 1, 1881.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

On and after June 5th, 1881, Passenger Train Service on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line division of this road will be as follows:

U. S. Mail, N. Y. Ex., U. S. F. M., S. W. N. Ex., No. 43, No. 47, No. 49, Accom. No. 44, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52.

U. S. Mail, N. Y. Ex., U. S. F. M., S. W. N. Ex., No. 43, No. 47, No. 49, Accom. No. 44, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52.

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MERCHANTS!

Halt! Read! Ponder!

The Drought, so universally prevailing both in North Carolina and the upper portion of South Carolina, are themes for your serious consideration, when making this Fall's Purchases. To buy light is the great point; but to buy light and at lowest prices is almost an impossibility in Northern markets. There "Quantity Rules Prices," but you have a "Home Market" where your purchases, however small, will be appreciated. Charlotte is your home market and Wiltkowski & Baruch's the House.

In purchasing of us you avoid the danger of the "Brisht Trade Infection" of the North, and are less liable to be wrecked on "This Year's most dangerous Rock of Overbuying." You can from us make up your assortment with half the amount that you can at the North. There you have to buy from a dozen or more houses, each one of whom worries you into buying more Goods than you want; here you get your whole stock from us in as small quantities as you please.

We present you a Stock in value of over \$300,000 to make your selections from, and from our large experience, ample capital and superior facilities, we assert our ability to cope with any market.

We manufacture our own Clothing and had manufactured for us specially our Boots and Shoes and Hats, and therefore not only offer Superior Goods, but at less price than others.

All our Stocks are now complete, and we hope our old customers and new ones will avail themselves this season of our "Own Home Market."

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH.
Sept. 9, 1881. Charlotte, N. C.